





staple of almost all their stump speeches, and, in Mr. Breckinridge and the men immediately around him, it is the leading theme. It is, in fact, it is because such a declaration is merely a cloak to cover their designs, is such a lie to the Union, to be sure; but it is by maintaining the Democratic party in power; it is by maintaining the Union, will, of course, endure, if this be done, and the slaveholder is won. Should Lincoln be elected, the nature of matters might be changed. We know that disunion will follow the election of Lincoln; but if it do not, it will be because the sentiment of the South has not been brought up to the necessary sticking-place. It is a thing perfectly within the power of the South to do, if they think the cause of the Union worth it. We know that the Republicans

and, and professed to wish that the attempt might be made, that they may have the pleasure of putting down. They do not intend to permit, forsooth, the holders to withdraw, if they wish to do so— a three-tier-thick much more empty and absurd than that call it forth! What is to hinder the slaveholders from preventing the inauguration of Liberty, if they choose to do it? Exercising no more control over the railway approaches to Washington than they exercised in the John Brown times, nothing would be easier to prevent his ever getting there. Having the entire States Government on their side, with no interference from the army, with as many Plug-Grip troops as Baltimore and all the rest of the country as they want, a close embargo might be laid on the great roads of Northern and Western men, the guns would be in their hands. We cannot foresee precisely how it would be played. The Constitution requires the oath of office shall be administered to all officers

The Chief Justice is its creature and its property, and would refuse, if so commanded, a vote. By some hocus-pocus, backed by Breckinridge might be made President. We would be master of the situation, and the North would be to choose between fighting, submission or secession.

This may sound very wild and improbable here, but no more so than much that is now authentic in the North. In this case, just supposed, we do not believe that the North would fight, notwithstanding the help that they would not submit. The only alternative would be to appoint Commissioners to treat with the South in possession for the terms of separation, and to call a Convention to form a more perfect Union, which would secure to the people and their posterity the blessings of which they have been so impatiently robbed under the present one. If the slaveholders would do this for this stroke of policy, we believe it could be done, and that without firing a gun or drawing a sword. There might be a firing of revolvers and a throwing of bowie-knives, but nothing more. We did not say that we should look upon such a feeling as a catastrophe of our history as the most disastrous that has occurred in it since the Peace of Westphalia of the slaveholding incubus, moral and political health may yet be possible for the Northern States. There is no advantage we now derive from our union with the South that we should not then possess, without the degrading slavery now extorted at the price of our blood. Standing to the Southern States in the same relation that we do to other foreign nations—we would be at war, in peace friends—"we should be able to maintain our rights, vindicate our hospitality, and redress our wrongs. Stronger in every way in the face of our weakness, we should be indeed a Power. Earth would be feared and respected. We would be a living exemplification of the maxim

at a loss may be a gain, and the half very much more than the whole. Were we sure that this was the result of the election of Lincoln, we might as fervently desire it. But the election cannot be any way that will not, on the whole and in consequence, strengthen the North as against the South. Perhaps it may help it to grow up in time to the measure of strength necessary to take the initiative in establishing a good government on the ruins of a bad one.

DEPARTURE OF DR. CHEEVER FOR EUROPE.

FAREWELL HONORS FROM HIS FRIENDS.

DR. CHEEVER, the Abdiel of the American Orthodox pulpits, took passage for Southampton, Eng., in the steamer *Adriatic*, on Saturday last. His farewell discourse to his congregation, delivered on the previous Sunday evening, attracted a crowded house, many besides the members of the Church and Society of Unitarians being anxious to testify by their presence their grateful sense of the value of his labors in the anti-slavery cause, and to give assurance of their affectionate sympathy with him in the severe trials through which

has been called to pass. The discourse was of a moral and pungent exhibition of the Duty of the Church and Pulpit in regard to Organized Iniquity, and especially in regard to American Slavery. In the conclusion he spoke briefly of his own peculiar position and his views on his Church in respect to this subject, and of his objects and purposes in going abroad.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst., there was a social gathering, at the house of Mr. DEWEY, Falmouth. Fourteenth street, of members of the congregation, and such other friends of Dr. Cheever as desired to show their respect for him and their good wishes for the success of his mission abroad. Mr. Fairbanks' spacious mansion was crowded by a multitude of people of various classes and professions, all animated by a common sentiment of admiration for the minister, and of fidelity in rebuking slavery as a sin has made him the terror to slaveholders and their apologists, and the exposure to the friends of freedom on both sides of the Atlantic.

After some time spent in social intercourse the assembly was called to order and Mr. T. S. Gentry appointed Chairman. The objects of the meeting have been briefly explained by the Chairman, EDWARD CHEEY, Esq., stepped forward and read the following

ADDRESS TO DR. CHEEVER.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER—Dear Sir: In the last one of your Sabbath evening discourses you administered a rebuke to the ministers and Churches in the presence of a large assembly of hearers.

You also recalled the history of the conflict in the Church, and for our encouragement declared your belief that God would sustain us through the victory. You also gave us the parting advice and warning, and closed with the benediction and application of the confidence of Paul towards the Philippians, "trusting in God that our rejoicing may be more abundant in Jesus Christ for you than for us."

[illegible][illegible]







